

LESSON PLAN

PART I
COVER SHEET

LESSON TITLE: The Disaster Preparedness Program

TRAINING METHOD: Briefing

ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERN: Topical

REFERENCES:

AFI 10-212	Air Base Operability
AFI 10-404	Base Support Planning
AFI 32-4001	Disaster Preparedness Planning and Operations
AFI 32-4002	Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning and Response Compliance
AFI 32-4007	Camouflage, Concealment, and Deception
AFMAN 32-4004	Emergency Response Operations
AFMAN 32-4005	Personnel Protection and Attack Actions

AIDS AND HANDOUTS: Attachment 1. Installation Disaster Preparedness Organization

PIN # 606050DF (A Block), A-1 - Introduction to the USAF Disaster Preparedness Program
PIN # 612819 Disaster Preparedness Overview

LESSON OBJECTIVE: Inform students on the USAF Disaster Preparedness (DP) Program objectives. Explain the DP organization at installation level, and the duties and responsibilities of DP specialized teams.

SUGGESTED COURSE(S) OF INSTRUCTION: Disaster Preparedness Representative
Disaster Control Group
Shelter Management Team
Disaster Preparedness Support Team
Contamination Control Team
Unit Control Center Course

STRATEGY: This lesson is designed to give students, who are assigned duties as Disaster Control Group (DCG) members, Exercise Evaluation Team (EET) members, specialized team members, or Unit DP Representatives (DPR), a basic understanding of the USAF Disaster Preparedness Program. Add and discuss any local or MAJCOM policies or training requirements.

LESSON OUTLINE:

- MAIN POINT 1. AF Disaster Preparedness Program Objectives
- a. Strategy
 - b. Disaster Response Force
 - c. Hazardous Material Program
 - d. Air Base Operability Program
 - e. Camouflage, Concealment, and Deception Program
- MAIN POINT 2. Installation Disaster Preparedness
- a. Planning and Management
 - b. Disaster Response Force
- MAIN POINT 3. Specialized Teams
- a. Disaster Preparedness Support Team
 - b. Shelter Management Team
 - c. Contamination Control Team

PART II

TEACHING PLAN

INTRODUCTION

- ATTENTION:** Proper disaster planning and response contribute to helping the force survive and continue the mission. Deployments, natural disasters, and aircraft accidents are responded to using these plans, which are driven by the AF DP Program.
- MOTIVATION:** If you are on deployment, respond to disasters, operate shelters, or do any type of contingency planning, you are affected and therefore, should be familiar with the Air Force DP Program.
- OVERVIEW:**
1. AF Disaster Preparedness Program Objectives
 2. Installation Disaster Preparedness Program
 3. Specialized Teams
- TRANSITION:** Let's get started.

BODY

MAIN POINT 1. AF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

a. Strategy

The primary objective of DP planning is to support Air Force war and contingency plans by minimizing the loss of operational capability during contingencies. The highest priorities are force survivability and mission continuation.

Specific objectives include devising a strategy to:

1) Dispersal, Sheltering, Evacuation

Direct the dispersal, sheltering, evacuation, or relocation of materiel and people needed for wartime mission accomplishment and recovery tasks.

2) IPE

Use individual protective equipment (IPE).

3) Mutual support

Call for mutual support agreements with civilian authorities and local US/DoD agencies.

4) BRAAT

Address command and control; active and passive defense measures; base recovery after attack (BRAAT); and sustainability.

5) NBC Activities

Include nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) contamination control, warning, plotting, predicting, and reporting.

6) Mitigation	Mitigate the effects of and enhance recovery from major accidents, including radiological and hazardous materials emergencies.
7) Training	Effective training enhances the knowledge and proficiency of Disaster Response Force (DRF) at the installation level.
b. Disaster Response Force	<p>At the installation level, the response organization is called the DRF. The DRF is made up of the Disaster Control Group (DCG), the Base Command Post (and all its sub-elements, such as the Battle Management Center/Survival Recovery Center and contingency support staff) unit control centers, and specialized teams. AFI 32-4001, Disaster Preparedness Planning and Operations, contains Air Force policy on emergency response. AFMAN 32-4004, Emergency Response Operations, implements the AF policy.</p>
c. Hazardous Material Program	<p>The Air Force has established a USAF Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) emergency response program. This program must be properly integrated into the USAF DP program. The basic objective of the HAZMAT program is to plan and respond to any HAZMAT release to protect the environment and public health.</p>

d. Air
Base
Operability
Program (ABO)

The Air Base Operability (ABO) program gives guidelines for maintaining air base readiness. It also brings together unit operations that interact during a contingency so an installation can continue its assigned missions.

ABO includes guidelines for planning, organizing, training, equipping, and command and control during contingencies caused by nature, accident, or hostile or friendly operations.

ABO tasks

General responsibilities for accomplishing ABO tasks will be incorporated in the base OPlan 32-1 (DP Plan) and may include:

⇒ hardening and construction

⇒ damage assessment

⇒ rapid runway repair

⇒ base recovery after attack

⇒ unexploded ordnance disposal

⇒ reconnaissance

⇒ redundant systems

⇒ dispersal

⇒ camouflage, concealment, and deception

MAIN POINT 2.
INSTALLATION
DISASTER
PREPAREDNESS
PROGRAM

At the installation level, disaster preparedness is composed of two elements: a planning and management organization for maintaining a viable DP program, and a DRF for conducting disaster response operations.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Attachment 1, in Part IV, illustrates the installation DP organization.

a. Planning and
Management

The Planning and Management Element is composed of the Civil Engineer Readiness Flight, unit DP programs, an Exercise Evaluation Program, and a Program Review.

(1) Unit DP staff

The CE Readiness Flight manages the installation DP program. We develop the base Disaster Preparedness Operations Plan, provide training, provide assistance and guidance to units, and coordinate base disaster preparedness planning and management.

(2) Unit DP
Representative

Unit DP representatives manage their unit's program and participate in the installation disaster planning and management programs. They're also responsible for keeping the unit commander updated on the status of their respective unit DP program.

(3) Exercise
Evaluation
Program

The Exercise Evaluation Program is designed to determine the installation's (as well as the assigned units) capability to respond, mitigate, and recover from disasters.

(4) Program
Review

Although it can take different forms, such as staff meetings or the Readiness Council, the installation commander is advised on the efficiency of the installation DP Program. This briefing should include measures planned, programmed, and initiated to ensure the base can operate during contingencies.

TRANSITION:

Now, let's look at the second part of the installation DP program, the Disaster Response Force (DRF).

b. Disaster Response
Force (DRF)

At the installation level, the DRF is composed of the DCG, the Command Post and all its sub-elements, unit control centers, and specialized teams.

Let's take a closer look at each DRF function beginning with the DCG.

(1) DCG

The DCG is an on-scene command, control and communications element. It provides on-scene command and control of military resources, as well as functional expertise.

(2) Command Post

Members are either organization chiefs or designated alternates.

The DCG coordinates operations and support requirements with the base and provides liaison with civil authorities and response elements.

Each DCG representative directs and coordinates the activities of their respective on-scene organizational elements and functional support with their unit control center. They also coordinate with their civilian counterparts and advise the on-scene commander (OSC).

(3) Unit Control Centers

The command post directs actions in support of the installation's assigned mission. It serves as the focal point for base-wide notification and operation, receiving and disseminating orders, information, and requests pertinent to the disaster situation.

Unit control centers provide a focal point within an organization to monitor unit resources and mission capability and to coordinate their activities during disaster operations.

(4) Specialized Teams

The last element of the DRF includes DP specialized teams. We'll cover these in more detail.

MAIN POINT 3. SPECIALIZED TEAMS

- a. Primary duty during disaster operations, exercises, and training
- b. No conflicting emergency duties
- c. Use of civilians
- d. Removal from team

On most installations, there are three types of specialized teams:

- ⇒ Disaster Preparedness Support Team
- ⇒ Shelter Management Teams
- ⇒ Contamination Control Teams

These teams, formed from existing base personnel resources, support disaster response operations.

Being on a specialized team for the DRF becomes a team member's primary duty during disasters, attacks, emergencies, exercises, and training.

Anyone assigned to these teams must not be assigned conflicting emergency duties.

Department of the Air Force civilians can be assigned to these positions. However, you should ensure that these additional duties do not conflict with the individuals duty position or contract.

Only the installation commander should relieve a fully trained member from duty for reasons other than permanent change of station, retirement, discharge, or medical disqualification. Team members should not be relieved of their duties until a replacement has been trained.

TRANSITION:

a. Disaster
Preparedness
Support
Team (DPST)

Specifically, what are these teams and, more importantly, what are their duties and responsibilities?

The DPST augments the CE Readiness Flight by performing selected critical DP operational tasks.

(1) Prerequisites

DPST members must have:

⇒ normal color vision and a minimum physical profile as required.

⇒ ability to obtain a secret security clearance.

⇒ sufficient retainability to make training worthwhile.

(2) Duties and
Responsibilities

Team members help perform NBC monitoring, contamination control station and NBC control center tasks, or major accident response to include HAZMAT response.

b. Shelter
Management
Teams (SMT)

Shelter management teams (SMTs) prepare and operate protective shelters that are used to protect installation personnel from wartime NBC and conventional hazards. Installation commanders also use them to protect people during or following peacetime disasters.

(1) Composition	Commanders pre-identify the SMT for each shelter, basing the manning on 24-hour operations. The composition of the SMT is based upon whether the shelter is used for nuclear fallout only or for all NBC hazards.
(2) Specific Duties and Responsibilities	Actual duties and responsibilities of each assigned team member depends on their specific job assignments.
a) Shelter Supervisor	The shelter supervisor is responsible for the overall operation of the shelter when activated.
b) Exposure Control Monitor	The exposure control monitor is responsible for radiological exposure control, shelter monitoring, and decontamination in a nuclear environment. The exposure control monitor may serve in a dual capacity as an additional contamination control area (CCA) monitor in a chemical environment.
c) CCA monitor	The CCA monitor sets up and operates the liquid and vapor hazard areas, processes personnel into a toxic free environment, and ensures all required equipment and clothing are available to operate the CCA.

d) Assistants	Untrained assistants (designated from the shelter population) help in areas of exposure control, first aid, contamination control, supply, decontamination, sanitation, etc.
c. Contamination Control Teams	Contamination control teams (CCTs) perform NBC contamination control procedures according to the threat, mission, and magnitude of potential decontamination operations. Teams may be formed within any unit. As a minimum, CCTs are formed within the following organizations:
(1) Civil Engineer	Civil engineers maintain a contamination control capability for limited areas and facilities.
(2) Transportation	Transportation maintains a contamination control capability for base-assigned vehicles.
(3) Maintenance	Maintenance maintains a contamination control capability for aircraft, support equipment, and munitions.
(4) Medical	The Medical CCT provides the decontamination capability for medical personnel, equipment, and casualties.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: If your installation consolidates the CCT, explain this concept to your students.

CONCLUSION

SUMMARY:

1. AF Disaster Preparedness Program Objectives
2. Installation Disaster Preparedness Program
3. Specialized Teams

REMOTIVATION:

Now that you have a better understanding of the DP program, you can see where you fit in, and how you help our installation respond, mitigate, and recover during a disaster situation.

CLOSURE:

This concludes the lesson.

TRANSITION:

(Develop locally to transition to the next topic.)

**PART III
EVALUATION
STUDENT PERFORMANCE STANDARDS**

This section not used.

**PART IV
RELATED MATERIALS**

Attachment 1. Installation Disaster Preparedness Program

RTP A3 - Unit Disaster Preparedness Program

RTP A4 - On-Scene Disaster Control Group

OPlan 32-1 - Base Disaster Preparedness Operations Plan



Attachment 1 - Disaster Preparedness Organization

TRAINING PACKAGE COMMENT REPORT

RTP # _____

RTP DATE _____

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